

The twenty-five-year-old column calls our attention to the fact that just a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Gazette and the Courier, two local papers, came into conjunction under the name and style of The Courier-Gazette. Z. Pope Voss, the Gazette man, laid off the editorial toga which he had worn so worthily for a long term of years, and a younger man by virtue of the consolidation slid into the place he had been occupying. It is the same who now pens these retrospective lines, and he has been interested in reading at this distance of time the leading article of the issue in which he set his hand to the helm, an article remarkable for nothing so much as the modesty of its promises, for it was the season of youth when hope abounds and makes it easy to engage to do great things with a newspaper. In undertaking to preserve under the new order of things the good points of both the papers brought into the coalition, the editor of the newly hyphenated journal declared his ambition to make of it "a pure-toned, upright and honest local and family newspaper of the modern type." It is pleasant to reflect, when twenty-five years have gone, that here is an ambition that has never been laid aside; that it has steadily endured and is as fully alive today as when it was announced in these columns. To have been constant to a right ambition, even though not at all times fully attaining it, is calculated to give almost anybody in middle life a sense of comfort.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent reports that 1,106,735 immigrant aliens arrived in the United States in the last fiscal year, and that 65,615 non-immigrant aliens entered at the various ports. This made an increase of 196,598 over the previous year, notwithstanding that 12,492 were turned back by the inspectors. The report says that the countries from which we formerly obtained the most of our foreign population, i. e., England, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Denmark and Scotland, showed a decided falling off in the immigrant tide, while considerable gains were made in the totals from Italy, Russia, Greece and Turkey. The accommodations at Ellis Island have become entirely inadequate. Mr. Sargent says that many Japanese laborers are coming in on contract to work on the railroads in the northwest, by first obtaining a residence in Hawaii and then coming under the protection of a coastwise voyage.

In opening a series of Sunday night meetings at the Majestic theatre, New York, Rev. Madison C. Peters said that New York city would present a picture of utter grossness if materialism crowded spiritualism much further, and that his purpose was to strengthen the connection between Christianity and other conservative forces. He thought the masses had become angered at the churchmen because of their indifference to the fate of the workers; nevertheless, he declared that the atheist was a species as extinct as the dodo. There might be individuals to church and creed, but none to a real religious life.

A New Orleans paper which kept a record of the lynchings of 1906 in the United States gives the total as seventy-three, of which three deal with whites and one with a negro woman. This is eight more than in 1905, but fourteen less than in 1904, while in 1903 the number was 104, 96 in 1902 and 125 in 1901. The crimes charged against the victims of mobs included such offenses as carrying a revolver, petty stealing, miscegenation and various degrees of criminal assault. In the cases of two white men lynchings followed the delay of justice through legal technicalities.

W. KREN

Robert Andrews has purchased the interest of the plumbing business of E. E. Jameson and is carrying up a shop back of Mr. Jameson's store.

The town clerk is sorry to report a falling off in the number of marriages for the past year, as he has only 14 to record, against 28 for the year 1905.

James Harrison of Thomaston has moved his family into the house recently vacated by Charles Hall.

January is a busy month for installments here but the unfavorable weather has caused a postponement of some of them.

Mrs. George Gordon of Union was at A. K. McFarland's on Friday last.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Rockland Postoffice January 19

Published by Authority.

Persons calling for letters in the following list will please say they are advertised elsewhere; they may not receive them.

Free delivery of letters by Carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following suggestions.

First—Direct letters plainly to the street and number of the house.

Second—Read letters with the writers full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Third—Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the lower left hand corner with the word "Transient."

Fourth—Place the postage stamp on the upper right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and the direction for postmarking without interfering with the writing.

Letters to initials or fictitious addresses cannot be delivered.

MEN'S LIST

Agostino Vincenzo
Antonio Elgueta
Albino E.
Charles Capt. Robert C.
Bachelard Ned
Boggs A. T.
Harris David
Clark W. N.
Hewitt G. O.
Johnston J. A.
Korhonen Heikki
Magne Joe
McNaughton W. H. 2
Moore Ross
Pendleton Wm
Robinson Capt John
Shaw Fredman
Simmons John
Slinger S.
Stevens Chas
Villa Ole Sandro
Percy S. Kane, vessel Waldron Holmes
Irving White, sch. Race Horse
Capt Fred Seavey, sch. Lutz
A. Jansen Sch. Alice Lawrence
Wm H. Nickerson, sch. Jordan L. Mott

WOMEN'S LIST

Anderson Mrs. Geo.
Barton Mrs. George
Brown Mrs. Francis
Calkins Mrs. Mary A.
Dyer Mrs. Elizabeth
Fales Mrs. Edith G.
Haskell Mrs. Eliza P.
Jordan Miss Mattie 2
Ladd Mrs. C. A.
Larabee Miss Alice
McKenzie Mrs. Wm.
Mann Mrs. George
Smith Mrs. Raymond
Tate Mrs. Jennie
Williams Mrs. Lizzie
Wilson Lillian
Woodman Mrs. Etta

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
J. C. Watson

THE HAINES INTERVIEW

Portland Express Thinks He Ought to Try for Democratic Nomination.

Only a few of the Republican papers of Maine have as yet expressed themselves editorially upon the proposition laid down by candidate William T. Haines, and published complete in the preceding issue of The Courier-Gazette. In brief Mr. Haines favors re-submission, the repeal of the Sturgis law and the abolition of liquor agencies. Following is an abstract of the editorial published in the Portland Express, which, as many of our readers know is one of the leading prohibitory organs in the state:

(Portland Express.)

Mr. Haines would promote temperance by repealing the only barrier that now stands between officials disposed to graft, if there be any such, and the people; he would open the door for the saloon to be legalized in Maine, would have that done for which the saloon is clamoring; he would legalize the rum traffic in the hands of the very same men of whom he says "any disposed to sell rum in violation of law is going to do so until prevented by law from doing so." His logic is this, men will sell rum if the law does not prevent them and therefore it should not try to prevent them. We think Mr. Haines has overshot the mark. If it was his idea that by this means he was going to strike a popular chord, and thus help himself in his known ambition to arrive at the Governorship of the state, we fancy he will find that the people do not feel about this matter as he apparently supposes they do.

Mr. Haines bases his argument in favor of the desertion of the ancient principles of the Republican party upon the now familiar assumption that the people demanded it in the election in September of last year. He attributes the fact that Governor Cobb's majority was smaller than the average Republican majority in this state to the attitude of the Republican party upon these rum questions, ignoring entirely the fact that the Republican vote was larger than it had been before in an off year for fifty years, that the Republican majority was smaller because the Democratic vote was larger. He ignores, also, some other considerations. He has already forgotten that there are voters who think that the relaxing of the taxes on the Somerset Railroad, of which Mr. Haines is one of the chief owners, and a director, was a piece of indefensible legislation, passed when Mr. Haines and his partners in the railroad project were high in state authority. It doubtless is an unpleasant thing for Mr. Haines to remember that favors which he granted to him under such circumstances have tended to weaken the allegiance of many Republicans. Still, he should not be permitted to forget it, altogether.

The arguments for and against "re-submission" have been pretty thoroughly threshed over. Governor Cobb, in his inaugural address, stated the proposition in words of unvarnished truth. To move to amend the Constitution is to condemn the statute based upon that constitutional provision. Mr. Haines's loyalty to the law as it now exists takes the curious form of favoring amending the Constitution and thus condemning the law based upon it. In this connection it is to be noted that Mr. Haines is very careful about what he says concerning the saloon, careful in that he does not utter a word of argument against or condemnation of the saloon as an institution. The mere utterance of it, however, is a declaration of the attitude of the whole liquor interest in their attack upon the Maine law he could not more carefully conceal from public view the real nature of these suppositional claims.

The main fault we have to find with Mr. Haines' interview is that it claimed to be made to Sheriff Pennell for the Democratic nomination his move would be a wise one.

Wouldn't Be Elected.

(Lewiston Journal.)

Let us see what his platform is. He is out for re-submission. In that respect he is sound. He wants immediate repeal of the Sturgis law. He declares for a constitutional amendment empowering the Governor to remove insurgent sheriffs. Mr. Haines knows that the Sturgis law has effected better enforcement, where its normal influence has been in evidence (that is, outside of Bangor), than has been in sight in Maine for years. If he wants enforcement he can get it under the Sturgis law. Now he would at once repeal that law and leave us at odds and ends until we get a constitutional amendment, which he knows would take a long time. What is Mr. Haines's opinion on taxation is left to surmise. We beg to predict that no gentleman who stands for re-submission and simultaneously practically stands against consistent enforcement, as effected under the Sturgis law, will be elected Governor of Maine in 1908. The idea that when the Sturgis law is repealed and the constitutional amendment is granted, the rum question will not enter the next campaign, is absurd. In order to cut the rum question out of politics in 1908 all we need to do is to ask the people next month, for example, whether they want re-submission. They will answer that they want re-submission. They will dispose of the matter and put a millstone around the neck of gentlemen now floundering in a sea of bunkum. Mr. Haines also wants to cut out the rum and liquor agencies, while restoring the state to the conditions existing before we had the Sturgis law. Mr. Haines indirectly rebukes Gov. Cobb who is responsible for the Sturgis law and then complains of his Excellency!

Clear Headed

(Bath Times.)

Hon. William T. Haines of Waterville has formally announced his candidacy for Governor. Should the choice of the people fall upon him, there is no doubt that the executive chair would be well filled. Mr. Haines is a typical Maine man who has accumulated a large fortune through his own efforts and splendid capacity for business. He is energetic, clean and clear headed. So long as such men aspire to the Governorship the state need not lack efficient administration.

WIGHT'S BIG OWL

Mr. Editor:—I saw in The Courier-Gazette of Tuesday that some one had shot an Owl that measured fifteen feet and three inches from tip to tip. That was a very large bird; but Nat. Meservay and I were out hunting rabbits once, and we shot an owl that measured fifteen feet and three and three-quarter inches, and I can prove it by Nat. And I can show you the gun I shot it with and the tree we shot it off of, too.

James Wight.

When the cold winds dry and crack the skin get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by Wm. H. Kirtledge.

MAINE LEGISLATURE

Augusta, Jan. 19.

The third week of the 73rd Legislature developed nothing sensational but started some legislation that is bound to be interesting later on. The agitation for the removal of the State Capitol to the city of Portland has taken definite shape and a bill having that end in view was duly introduced by Senator Clarke of Lincoln, who presented a resolute Thursday directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire into the advisability of removing the Capitol from Augusta. While the many Portlanders who appear in the resolve, yet the Cumberland county delegation will use every effort to have the laws made and the state managed in the Metropolis instead of on the Kennebec. The committee on public buildings consists of Senators Cardis of Cumberland, Clarke of Lincoln and Barrows of Penobscot and Representatives Danforth of Skowhegan, Pike of Eastport, Snow of Brunswick, Haskell of Deer Isle, Allen of Richmond, Farrar of Corinth and Lynch of Washington. The committee is about equally divided between the eastern and western sections. If Bangor, however, once gets the idea there is any possibility of moving the Capitol her men will be on the spot with some offer. It is rumored that Augusta people are ready to offset the Portland movement with a proposition to raise a fifty thousand-dollar fund to be applied to the improvement of local hotel conditions. The plan is to enlarge the Augusta House and to arrange it so that a part of it can be run all the year around.

Senator Frye was re-elected this week for his fifth full term of six years. He has served 26 years continuously from the time when he was elected to the vacancy caused by Mr. Haines's resignation. He has been in public life nearly 50 years. He began in 1861 when he had his first term in the Legislature and for half a century has been a member of the councils of his city, his state and his nation, evincing a most scrupulous integrity throughout, championing and bringing to pass much valuable legislation.

The Referendum Bill is here and seems sure of a passage in some form or other although it has determined opponents. It enjoyed the endorsement of both party platforms and something must be done with it now. The bill which was presented last session passed the lower branch and was defeated by only a scanty margin in the Senate, being neglected in the closing days of the session. The Initiative and Referendum Bill embodies the principle of the Republican platform since it applies to statutes alone. Later a bill will be introduced which will provide for the application of this principle to the Constitution as well. This latter principle is one of the Democratic planks. It must be remembered, however, that a two-thirds vote of both branches is necessary to make either bill a law and that eleven senators are sufficient to prevent its passage. The contest of debate will come in about a month.

Temperance legislation will overshadow everything else. It is an ominous sign that the people are rather quiet about this important question of temperance; the very silence seems to threaten a furious storm. Mr. Newbert of Augusta (formerly of Waterville) introduced his Re-submission resolution in the House because he thinks whereas it might be possible to capture two-thirds of that body such a victory would be impossible in the Senate. One thing sure no other great question of the state can be fairly met until this matter is settled honestly and courageously. In connection with this the interview of Hon. Wm. T. Haines of Waterville is of special interest, in view of the fact that he is a declared candidate for Governor and believes squarely in the repeal of the Sturgis Law and in Re-submission and in the abolishment of liquor agencies. Whether we agree with Mr. Haines or not we admire his unequivocal attitude. There has been so much hedging and so much beating about the bush that it is refreshing to see a party leader advance straight into the jungle and without fear or favor declare for principles which will settle once for all this party issue.

The usual appeals for money are being made; and if this session of the Legislature passes one-half of the resolves for money which are now proposed, it will make a record. It is costing over two millions to run the state. Our state tax rate of 2 1/2 mills is low. Yet the state is gradually emerging from debt largely because in spite of our increased expenses our corporation taxes are increasing fast. There is no need of extravagance, however, and the Legislature will commend itself to all thrifty people by exercising reasonable economy. If it does not do so this year, it is a pity.

It seems to be the general idea that the University of Maine is asking too much this year. It is the child of the state and is growing fast. From its striping state and coming into man's needs. It is generally agreed while the state must do something and that \$20,000 a year is too little, yet the amount asked for is beyond the measure of our ability. The college gets \$5,000, or \$40,000 per year, it will do well. The college was started as a part of the general scheme of the nation to build up the University of Maine as a center of agricultural college and is willing to support it for the further purpose of mechanical and technical education. But the general feeling is opposed to its conferring state aid and spending any money and energy in courses which belong strictly to our three classical colleges. The University has no right to expect state assistance in raising with our other colleges in departments where they already have recognized prestige and are covering the field of Horace and Virgil and Homer with complete success. The state has enough to do with Gypsy Moths and the Sturgis Commission and the daily needs of people without bothering over Greek roots and Latin syntax. On the other hand the other colleges established the precedence of asking for money some years ago. The state is quite right in refusing to grant aid to sectarian institutions and whatever money it has for educational purposes is well spent in its own state college.

An act has been introduced by Senator Clark of Lincoln providing that "When any person has an interest in real estate, not exempt from taxation, as holder of a duly recorded mortgage given to secure the payment of money, the amount of which is fixed and certain, the amount of his interest as



Extraordinary Bargains

Too much stock—must be reduced before inventory. We have to clean up—get our house in order for a new season—clear out odds and ends of a successful season's business and make room for new goods. It costs money to carry odds and ends over—it pays us better to get the cost of the goods, or even a little less, now, and turn the money over again in Spring goods, than to put them in the camphor box and try to get a profit out of them in eight or ten months from now. It's a clean-up proposition—you get the goods you can use now, we get the money to use for Spring business.

Clothing for Men Clothing for Boys Clothing for Children

LOOK At these Prices

MEN'S SUITS

SIZES 34 TO 50

\$ 8.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$ 6.40	
\$10.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$ 8.00	
\$12.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$ 9.60	
\$13.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$10.80	
\$15.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$12.00	
\$16.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$13.20	
\$18.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$14.40	
\$20.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$16.00	
\$22.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$17.60	
\$25.00 SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR \$20.00	

Children's Suits Overcoats, Reefers

Sizes 3 to 16

\$2.00 GRADE \$1.60	
\$2.50 GRADE \$2.00	
\$3.00 GRADE \$2.40	
\$3.50 GRADE \$2.80	
\$4.00 GRADE \$3.20	
\$5.00 GRADE \$4.00	
\$6.00 GRADE \$4.80	

Young Men's Suits, Overcoats

Sizes 15 to 20

\$ 6.00 GRADE \$ 4.80	
\$ 7.00 GRADE \$ 5.60	
\$ 8.00 GRADE \$ 6.40	
\$10.00 GRADE \$ 8.00	
\$12.00 GRADE \$ 9.60	
\$13.50 GRADE \$10.80	
\$15.00 GRADE \$12.00	

Blanket Lined Duck or Corduroy Coats

\$1.50 COATS at \$1.20	
\$2.00 COATS at \$1.60	
\$3.00 COATS at \$2.40	
\$5.00 COATS at \$4.00	

Men's \$1.00 Caps, 79c	Boys' 50c Caps, 39c
Men's 50c Caps, 39c	Boys' 25c Caps, 19c
Men's \$2.00 and \$3.00 Alpine Hats, 69c	
Men's 50c and \$1.00 Scotch Caps, sizes 6 3-4, 15c	
Girls' 50c Tams, 33c	
Men's 50c Yarn Gloves and Mitts, 39c	
Men's 50c Leather Working and Driving Gloves and Mitts, 39c	
Men's 50c Outing Night Robes, 39c	
Men's \$1.00 Outing Night Robes, 79c	
Men's 15c Random Mixed Hosiery, 8c	
Men's 35c Country Knit Stockings, 25c	
Men's 25c Fancy Hose, 19c	
Men's 25c Drab Mixed Shaker Stockings, 19c	
Men's and Boys' 50c Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 33c	
Boys' 25c Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 19c	
Men's \$1.00 Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers, 79c	
Men's and Boys' \$1.00 Negligee Shirts, 79c	
Men's and Boys' \$1.50 Negligee Shirts, \$1.13	
Men's \$5.00 Heavy Corduroy Coats, blanket lined, \$3.79	
Men's \$2.00 Heavy Duck Coats, blanket lined, \$1.69	
Men's \$1.50 Heavy Duck Coats, blanket lined, \$1.13	
\$1.00 Skating Hoods for Women and Men, 49c	
Men's \$6.00 Wright & Ditson Sweaters, turtle neck, \$4.69	
Men's \$5.00 Wright & Ditson Sweaters, turtle neck, \$3.79	
Men's \$4.00 Wright & Ditson Sweaters, turtle neck, \$3.89	
Men's \$1.25 Sweaters, turtle neck, 79c	

ONE PRICE ONLY FOR CASH DON'T MISS THE HOUSE CLEANING SALE

J. F. GREGORY & SON

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A CHURCH BUT NOT A CHURCH FAIR IN THE ARCADE

Commencing Monday, Feb. 11, and continuing the Entire Week the Business Men's Club of the Methodist Church will hold a

A MAMMOTH FOOD FAIR AND SAMPLE SALE

The leading merchants of Rockland and the largest manufacturers of the country will be represented.

Daily demonstrations by high priced experts—Nightly changes of program—Goods in all stages of production—Innumerable samples given away—Great bargains in merchandise—Novelties constantly introduced—Refreshments to suit all tastes—Music every afternoon.

No Expense will be spared to make this the Biggest and Best Food Fair ever held in the city.

REMEMBER THE DATES AND THE OBJECT

Feb'y 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

Benefit of the Methodist Church

Mortgages shall be assessed as real estate in the place where the land lies, and the mortgagee shall be assessed only for the value of said real estate after deducting the assessed value of all said mortgagee's interest therein."

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, scurf or itching of the skin. Boon's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

An Invidious Danger

One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an invidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and diabetes. W. H. Kittredge, druggist; C. H. Pendleton, druggist and optician.

Save your money, Every deposit helps; Continue persistently, Under these conditions Riches follow. Interest at the rate of Three and a half per cent paid. Your account is invited.

Security Trust Company

FOOT OF LIMEROCK STREET
ROCKLAND, MAINE

3 1-2 per Cent Interest paid on Savings Accounts

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Legal Affairs

The Committee on Legal Affairs will give a public hearing in its room at the State House in Augusta.

Tuesday, January 22, 1907

No. 59. An Act to amend Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes relating to the relief of poor debtors.

No. 60. An Act to amend Chapter 163, Public Laws of 1906, relating to the exemption of soldiers and sailors from poll tax.

Wednesday, January 23, 1907

No. 57. An Act to amend Chapter 1, Section 19, of the Revised Statutes relating to elections.

Wednesday, January 23, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m.

On an Act in relation to the Union Water Power Company of Lewiston.

Tuesday, January 29, 1907

No. 69. An Act to amend Chapter 13 and to amend Chapter 14 of the Revised Statutes relating to the office of state binder and to authorize contracts for state binding on the basis of competitive bids.

Wednesday, January 30, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m.

No. 75. An Act relating to the fees of jurors.

Thursday, January 31, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m.

No. 84. An Act to create a lien on manufactured goods and liens.

By order of the Committee.

FOREST J. MARTIN, Secretary.

The Committee on Judiciary will give a public hearing in its room at the State House in Augusta.

Wednesday, January 23, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m.

No. 61. On an Act to amend Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the regulation of sales of estates of non-resident owners.

Thursday, January 24, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m.

No. 51. On an Act relative to expert evidence.

No. 54. An Act to amend Chapter 222 of the Private and Special Laws of the year 1901, entitled "An Act to authorize extensions of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad in Aroostook, Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties."

No. 55. An Act to authorize the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company to purchase its franchise and property.

No. 56. An Act to extend the time of construction of the Rockland Railroad.

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LADIES' RUBBERS 39c BOSTON SHOE STORE

THE FOUR PIGEONS

By W. W. JACOBS

Copyright, 1906, by William W. Jacobs

THE old man took up his mug and shifted along the bench until he was in the shade of the elms that stood before the Cauldflower. The action also had the advantage of bringing him opposite the two strangers who were refreshing themselves after the toils of a long walk in the sun.

"My hearing ain't wot it used to be," he said tremulously. "When you asked me to have a mug o' ale I hardly heard you, and if you was to ask me to 'ave another I mightn't hear you at all."

He looked round as the landlord approached and pushed his mug gently in his direction. The landlord, obeying a nod from the second stranger, filled it.

"It puts life into me," said the old man, raising it to his lips and bowing. "Thanks me talk."

"We were moving, Jack," said the traveler. The second, assenting to an abstract proposition, however, a determination to keep the first.

"I can say something about the old man, and of some shooting we've had in Claybury. We've all come in for a low poaching."

Bob Pretty—Claybury's call 'im—we'd 'ave a lot of pheasants.

The first day they frightened more than they killed, but they enjoyed themselves all right until one gentleman who 'adn't shot a single thing all day shot poor Bill Chambers, wot was beating with about a dozen more.

Bill got most of it in the shoulder and a little in the cheek, but the row he see fit to make you'd 'ad thought he'd been killed. He laid on the ground growling with 'is eyes shut, and everybody thought he was dying till Henry Walker stooped down and asked 'im whether he was hurt.

It took four men to carry 'im 'ome, and he was that particular you wouldn't believe. They 'ad to talk in whispers, and when Peter Gubbins forgot 'imself and began to whistle he asked him where his 'art was. When they walked fast he said they jolted 'im, and when they walked slow he asked 'em whether they'd gone to sleep or wot.

Bill was in bed for nearly a week, but the gentleman was very nice about it and said that it was his fault. He was a very pleasant spoken gentleman, and after sending Dr. Green to him and saying he'd pay the bill he gave Bill Chambers £10 to make up for 'is sufferings.

Bill 'ad intended to lay up for another week, and the doctor wot 'ad been calling twice a day, said he wouldn't be responsible for 'is life if he didn't, but the £10 was too much for 'im, and one evening, just a week after the accident, he turned up at the Cauldflower public 'ouse and began to spend 'is money.

His face was bandaged up, and when he came in he walked feeble-like and spoke in a faint sort o' voice. Smith, the landlord, got 'im a easy chair and a couple of pillows out of the parlor, and Bill sat there like a king, telling us all 'is sufferings and wot it felt like to be shot.

I always have said wot a good thing beer is, and it done Bill more good than doctor's medicine. When he came in he could 'ardly crawl, and at 9 o'clock he was out of the easy chair and dancing on the table as well as possible. He smashed three mugs and upset about two pints of beer, but he just put his 'and in his pocket and paid for 'em without a word.

"There's plenty more where that came from," he said, pulling out a handful o' money.

Peter Gubbins looked at it, 'ardly able to speak. "It's wot while being shot to 'ave all that money," he said at last.

"Don't you worry yourself, Peter," said Bob Pretty. "There's plenty more of you 'ad be shot after them gentlemen at The Hall 'as finished. Bill's the first, but he won't be the last—not by a long chalk."

"They're more careful now," said Dicky Weed, the tailor.

"All right. 'Ave it your own way," said Bob, nasty-like. "I don't know much about shooting, being only a poor laborin' man. All I know is I shouldn't like to go beating for them. I'm too fond o' my wife and family."

"There won't be no more shot," said Sam Jones.

"We're too careful," said Peter Gubbins.

"Bob Pretty don't know everything," said Dicky Weed.

"I'll bet you wot you like there'll be some more of you shot," said Bob Pretty, in a temper. "Now, then."

"Ow much'll you bet, Bob?" said Sam Jones, with a wink at the others.

"I can see you winning, Sam Jones," said Bob Pretty. "I'll be more than bet. The last bet I won is still owing to me. Now, look 'ere. I'll pay you sixpence a week all the time you're beat-

ing if you promise to give me art o' wot you get if you're shot. I can't say forer than that."

"Will you give me sixpence a week, oo?" said Henry Walker, jumping up.

"I will," said Bob, "and anybody else that likes. And, wot's more, I'll pay in advance. First sixpences now."

Claybury men 'ave never been backward when there's been money to be made easy, and they all wanted to join Bob Pretty's club, as he called it. But first of all he asked for a pen and ink, and then he got Smith, the landlord, being a scholar, to write out a paper for them to sign. Henry Walker was the first to write 'is name, and then Sam Jones, Peter Gubbins, Ralph Thomson, John Hall and Walter Bell wrote theirs. Bob stopped 'em then, and said six 'ad be enough to go on with; and then he paid up the sixpences and wished 'em luck.

Wot they liked a most as well as the sixpences was the idea o' getting the better o' Bob Pretty. As I said afore, he was a poacher, and that artful that up to that time nobody 'ad ever got the better o' 'im.

They made so much fun o' 'im the next night that Bob turned sulky and went off 'ome, and for two or three nights he 'ardly showed 'is face; and the next shoot they 'ad he went off to Wickham and nobody saw 'im all day.

That very day Henry Walker was shot. Several gentlemen fired at a rabbit that was started, and the next thing they knew Henry Walker was lying on the ground calling out that 'is leg 'ad been shot off.

The first Bob Pretty 'eard of it was up at the Cauldflower at 8 o'clock that evening, and he set down 'is beer and set off to see Henry as fast as 'is legs could carry 'im. Henry was asleep when he got there, and do all he could, Bob Pretty couldn't wake 'im till he sat down gentle on 'is bad leg.

"I quite forgot you was on my club till Smith reminded me of it," said Bob. "Don't you take a farthing less than £10, Henry."

Henry Walker shut his eyes again. "I forgot to tell you I made up my mind this morning not to belong to your club any more, Bob," he said.

"Why didn't you come and tell me, Henry, instead of leaving it till it was too late?" said Bob, shaking his head at 'im.

"I shall want all that money," said Henry in a weak voice. "I might 'ave to have a wooden leg, Bob."

"Don't meet troubles art way, Henry," said Bob in a kind voice. "I've no doubt Mr. Sutton 'll throw in a wooden leg if you want it, and, look here, if he does, I won't trouble you for my art of it."

He said good night to Henry and went off, and when Mrs. Walker went up to see 'ow Henry was getting on he was carrying on that alarming that she couldn't do nothing with 'im.

He was laid up for over a week, though it's my opinion he wasn't much hurt, and the trouble was the nobody knew which gentleman 'ad shot 'im. Mr. Sutton talked it over with them, and at last, after a good deal o' trou-

ble and Henry pulling up 'is trousers and showing them 'is leg till they paid fair sick of the sight of it, they paid 'im £10, the same as they 'ad Bill.

It took Bob Pretty two days to get his art, but he kept very quiet about it, not wishing to make a fuss in the village for fear Mr. Sutton should get to hear of the club. At last he told Henry Walker that he was going to Wickham to see 'is lawyer about it, and, after Smith, the landlord, 'ad read the paper to Henry and explained 'ow he'd very likely 'ave to pay more than the whole £10 then, he gave Bob his art and said he never wanted to see 'im again as long as he lived.

Bob stood treat up at the Cauldflower that night and said 'ow 'ad he been treated. The tears stood in 'is eyes 'most, and at last he said that if he thought there was going to be any more fuss of that kind he'd wind up the club.

"It's the best thing you can do," said Sam Jones. "I'm not going to belong to it any longer, so I give you notice. If so be as I get shot I want the money for myself."

"Me, too," said Peter Gubbins. "It 'ad fair break my 'art to give Bob Pretty £15. I'd sooner give it to my wife."

All the other chaps said the same thing, but Bob pointed out to them that they 'ad taken their sixpences only the night afore, and they must stay in for the week. He said that was the law. Some o' 'em talked about giving 'im 'is sixpences back, but Bob

said if they did they must pay up all the sixpences they 'ad 'ad for three weeks. The end of it was they said they'd stay in for that week and not a moment longer.

The next day Sam Jones and Peter Gubbins altered their minds. Sam found a couple o' shillings that his wife 'ad hidden in her Sunday bonnet, and Peter Gubbins opened 'is boy's money box to see 'ow much there was in it. They came up to the Cauldflower to pay Bob their eightpences, but he wasn't there, and when they went to his 'ome Mrs. Pretty said 'ow he'd gone off to Wickham and wouldn't be back till Saturday. So they 'ad to spend the money on beer instead.

That was on Tuesday, and things went on all right till Friday, when Mr. Sutton 'ad another shoot. The birds was getting scarce and the gentlemen that anxious to shoot them there was no 'olding them. Once or twice the keepers spoke to 'em about carelessness and said wot large families they'd got, but it wasn't much good. They went on blazing away, and just at the corner of the wood Sam Jones and Peter Gubbins was both hit—Sam in the leg and Peter in the arm.

The noise that was made was awful—everybody shouting that they 'adn't done it, and all speaking at once, and Mr. Sutton was dancing about a most beside 'imself with rage.

"There seems to be wounded men calling out all over the place," he said in a temper.

"I think there is another one over there, sir," said one o' the keepers, pointing.

Sam Jones and Peter Gubbins both left 'is place, and then they all heard it distinctly.

A dreadful noise it was, and when Mr. Sutton and one or two more followed it up they found poor Walter Bell lying on 'is face in a bramble.

"Wot's the matter?" said Mr. Sutton, shouting at 'im.

"I've been shot from behind," said Walter. "I don't know what 'is boot, and I was just stooping to fasten it up again when I got it."

"But there oughtn't to be anybody 'ere," said Mr. Sutton to one of the keepers.

"They get all over the place, sir," said the keeper, scratching his head. "I fanned 'em a gun go off here a minute or two after the others was shot."

"I believe he's done it 'imself," said Mr. Sutton, stamping his foot.

"I don't see 'ow he could, sir," said the keeper, touching his cap and looking at Walter as was still lying with 'is face on 'is arms.

Of course there was a terrible do about it in Claybury, and more than one pointed out 'ow lucky Bob Pretty was in getting four men out of the six in his club. As I said afore, Bob was away at the time, but he came back the next night, and we 'ad the biggest row here you would wish for to see.

Henry Walker began it. "I s'pose you've 'eard the dreadful news, Bob Pretty?" he said, looking at 'im.

"I 'ave," said Bob, "and my 'art bled for 'em. I told you wot those gentlemen was like, didn't I? But none of you would believe me. Now you can see as I was right."

"It's very strange," said Henry Walker, looking round. "It's very strange that all of us wot's been shot belonged to Bob Pretty's precious club."

"It's my luck, Henry," said Bob. "I always was lucky from a child."

"And I s'pose you think you're going to 'ave art of the money they get?" said Henry Walker.

"Don't talk about money while them poor chaps is suffering," said Bob. "I'm surprised at you, Henry."

"You won't 'ave a farthing of it," said Henry Walker, "and, wot's more, Bob Pretty, I'm going to 'ave my £5 back."

"Don't you believe it, Henry," said Bob, smiling at 'im.

"I'm going to 'ave my £5 back," said Henry, "and you know why. I know wot your club was for now, and we was all a pack o' silly fools not to see it afore."

"Speak for yourself, Henry," said John Biggs, who thought Henry was looking at 'im.

"I've been putting two and two together," said Henry, looking round. "And it's as plain as the nose on your face. Bob Pretty hid up in the wood and shot us all 'imself!"

For a moment you might 'ave heard a pin drop, and then there was such a noise nobody could hear themselves speak. Everybody was shouting his opinion, and the only quiet one there was Bob Pretty 'imself.

"Poor Henry. He's gone mad," he said, shaking his head.

"You're a murderer," said Ralph Thomson, shaking 'is fist at him.

"Henry Walker's gone mad," said Bob again. "Why, I ain't been near the place. There's a dozen men 'll swear that I was at Wickham each time these misfortunate accidents 'appened."

"Men like you, they'd swear anything for a pot o' beer," said Henry. "But I'm not going to waste time talking to you, Bob Pretty. I'm going straight off to tell Mr. Sutton."

"I shouldn't do that if I was you, Henry," said Bob.

"That was only common sense; but, as John Biggs said, it did seem 'ard to think as 'ow Bob Pretty should be allowed to get off scot free, and with Henry Walker's £5 too. 'There's one thing," he said to Bob, "you won't 'ave any of these other pore chaps' money."

Bob Pretty couldn't wake 'im till he sat down gentle on 'is bad leg.

and if they're men they ought to make it up to Henry Walker for the money he 'as saved 'em by finding you out."

"They've got to pay me first," said Bob. "I'm a pore man, but I'll stick up for my rights. As for me shooting 'em, they'd 'ad been 'urt a good deal more if I'd done it, especially Mr. Henry Walker. Why, they're hardly 'urt at all."

"Don't answer 'im, Henry," said John Biggs. "You save your breath to go and tell Sam Jones and the others about it. It'll cheer 'em up."

"And tell 'em about my art in case they get too cheerful and go overdoing it," said Bob Pretty, stopping at the door. "Good night all."

Mr. Sutton went down to see 'em all a day or two afterward. The shooting party was broken up and gone 'ome, but they left some money behind 'em. Ten pounds each they was to 'ave, same as the others, but Mr. Sutton said that he 'ad 'eard 'ow the other money was wasted at the Cauldflower, and he was going to give it out to 'em 10 shillings a week until the money was gone. He 'ad to say it over and over again afore they understood 'im, and Walter Bell 'ad to stuff the bedclothes in 'is mouth to keep civil.

Peter Gubbins, with 'is arm tied up in a sling, was the first one to turn up at the Cauldflower, and he was that downhearted about it we couldn't do nothing with 'im. He 'ad expected to be able to pull out ten golden sovereigns, and the disappointment was too much for 'im.

"I wonder 'ow they heard about it," said Dicky Weed.

"I can tell you," said Bob Pretty, wot 'ad been sitting up in a corner by himself, nodding and smiling at Peter, wot wouldn't look at 'im. "A friend o' mine at Wickham wrote to him about it. He was so disgusted at the way Bill Chambers and Henry Walker come up 'ere wasting their 'art and earned money, that he sent 'im a letter, signed 'A Friend of the Working Man,' telling 'im about it and advising 'im wot to do."

"A friend o' yours?" said John Biggs, starting at 'im. "What for?"

"I don't know," said Bob; "he's a wonderful good scholar, and he likes writin' letters. He's going to write another 'omorrow unless I go over and stop 'im."

"Another?" said Peter, who 'ad been tellin' everybody that he wouldn't speak 'im ag'in as long as he lived.

"Wot about?"

"About the idea that I shot you all," said Bob. "I want my character cleared. O' course, they can't prove anything against me—I've got my witnesses. But, taking one thing with another, I see now that it does look suspicious, and I don't suppose any of you'll get any more of your money. Mr. Sutton is so sick o' being laughed at, he'll jump at anything."

"You doesn't do it, Bob," said Peter. "It ain't me, Peter, old pal."

Bob; "It's my friend. But I don't mind stopping 'im for the sake of old times if I get my art."

At last Peter said he wouldn't get a word out of 'im, and his friend wot 'atters till doomsday; but by and by he thought better of it, and asked Bob to stay there while he went down to see Sam and Walter about it. When he came back he'd got the first week's money for Bob Pretty; but he said he left Walter Bell carrying on like a madman, and as for Sam Jones, he said that wot he didn't believe he'd last out the night.

Awakening Him.

The honeymoon was over and the cupboard was bare.

"Don't worry, darling," said the romantic husband as he opened the piano. "Remember, music is the food of love."

The practical little wife shook her head.

"But if you really think music is the food of love," she responded, "perhaps you can step around and get the butcher to give you a beefsteak for a more song."

Then the long haired genius woke up—Houston Post.

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Simple Dress For a Girl.

Such simple dresses as this one are the favorites for the younger girls and possess a great many advantages. They give the long lines that are so becoming to childish figures, being made with waist and skirt that are joined one to the other. There is no danger of parting at the waist line, and the labor of making is exceedingly slight. This one is box plaited and consequently is generously full in the skirt. As illustrated, the material is dark red henrietta cloth stitched with silk and trimmed with a banding of

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bold and pretty buttons, while it is worn with a silk tie. All the materials that are used for girls' dresses are appropriate, however, and there are a great many very attractive as well as very fashionable plaids and checks in addition to such plain materials as cashmere, serge and the like.

"Lampshade" Hats Have the Call.

Though it seemed at the beginning of the season that the name of the fashionable hat would be spelled to-q-u-e, the large hat is "in," and the "lampshade," as the French have named it, is ruling the millinery world. It is a development of the bell shape. The crown is a towering affair, and the brim droops all around the head.

Dressing Sacks.

While dressing gowns and sacks usually conform to certain general lines, there is a distinct trend in the advance models for the coming season toward the empire lines. Almost all of them, too, are of washable materials.

China silk makes lovely negligees, and if a good quality is bought they launder as well as if not better than muslins, being less fragile.

Black in Favor.

Black gowns of a semiceremonious character are beloved of the Parisienne just now. Quite fascinating are the black mousseline de soie robes striped with black velvet ribbon. The skirts are very full, and when the wearer moves they have the effect of a finely plumed jupe.

An Attractive Combination.

The chafing dish has become such an institution that pretty little aprons that can be slipped on which protect the front of the skirt while they add a certain touch of coquetry to the costume are recognized features of fashionable dress. Here is an exceedingly attractive one that is worn with one of the prettiest theater waists of the season. As illustrated, the apron is made of dotted Swiss and is trimmed with Valenciennes lace, while the waist is of white taffeta and also is trimmed with German Valenciennes, but the apron makes the feature of the cos-

WAIST AND APRON.

time and can be made from any pretty lawn that may be liked. It is exceedingly simple to make, at the same time it is very charming in effect, and consists of three pointed sections, which are joined by means of the lace insertion and is finished at the top with wide banding that forms the belt. The waist gives a most becoming bolero effect and is closed invisibly at the back, while its three-quarter sleeves are finished with the straight bands and narrow trills of lace that are so fashionable just now.

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MARINE MATTERS.

Sch. Hume arrived Monday from Boston, light.

Sch. Samuel Hart arrived Monday from Thomaston for Stockton Springs.

Sch. Maggie Ellen arrived Monday from New York with coal for Fred R. Spencer.

Sch. Adelia T. Carleton sailed Monday for Swan's Island with coal from New York.

Sch. Harold C. Beacher, Pattershall, is chartered to load potatoes at Stockton Springs for Clintons.

Sch. Helen Thomas, Lermond, sailed the 19th from Baltimore with coal for Galveston.

Sch. E. E. Devlin, Hichborn, sailed from Baltimore the 19th for Galveston.

Sch. Independent, Robinson, arrived at Baltimore the 19th from Boston and will load coal for Boston.

Capt. Wm. H. Yerkes, Wade, passed Cape Henry Saturday from Baltimore for Boston.

Sch. Mark Pendleton arrived at Gloucester Friday with stone from Swan's Island for New York.

Sch. Alice Fowler arrived at Gloucester Friday from Elizabethport for Belfast with phosphate.

Sch. Carrie Strong, Strong, arrived at Gulfport, Miss, the 18th from Havana.

Sch. J. Henry Smith, Adams, sailed from New York the 15th for Philadelphia with lumber.

Sch. Carrie E. Look, Gilchrist, arrived at Savannah Sunday from New York to load lumber for Cobb, Butler & Co.

Sch. Thelma, Spofford, arrived at New York Saturday from Port Reading with coal for Charleston, S. C.

Sch. Metairie, Anderson, arrived at New York Sunday with stone from Bluchli.

Sch. Margaret Haskell sailed from New York the 18th with coal for Boston.

Sch. Wm. Bisbee, Norton, arrived at Salem the 19th with stone from Somes' Sound for New York.

Sch. Chas. H. Klineck arrived at Salem the 19th with stone from Long Cove for Philadelphia.

Sch. John M. Brown, Gray, arrived at New Haven the 21st with lumber from Fernandina.

Sch. Augustus Welt, Sprout, sailed from New York Sunday for Savannah.

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AN HONEST GRAFTER

A Glimpse Into the Future of Municipal Ownership.

A Thumb Nail Sketch of a "Practical Politician"—The Profits of an All Around "Servant of the People, Who Sees His Opportunities and Took Them."

"Honest graft" will reach its highest level when, as predicted by the enthusiasts, the principles of municipal ownership are accepted by New York and the city controls the trolley lines, the electric light and gas works and all the ferries as well as the water-works and the police, the fire and the street departments.

Then such patriots as George Washington Plunkitt, for many years organization leader of the Fifteenth district in New York, will reap rewards of greater magnitude than they have ever been able to gather under the present order of things.

Perhaps you have never heard about Mr. Plunkitt's "honest graft" schemes. He told about them himself in a book published last year, which was introduced by a paragraph endorsing him as a "veteran leader of the organization," signed by its greatest chief.

Plunkitt was sore because there were some objections to graft being made out of the city by men like him, and in the first chapter of his book he uttered a vigorous protest. "Blackmailers, gamblers, saloon keepers, disorderly people, etc.," he admitted, to be wrong. That was "dishonest graft."

"But," he added, "there's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it works. I see my opportunities and I took 'em."

Mr. Plunkitt's explanation of how he did these things will illuminate the possibilities of future municipal ownership days, if they ever come.

After elucidating the ways he was "tipped off" at various times by members of his party—the party in power—when new bridges, new parks, new streets were to be opened, so that he might invest in real estate likely to rise in price from the improvements contemplated, he adds: "I haven't come out pretty lively, I reckon, since he came to the house."

"Well," was the doubtful reply of the other Missourian, "I don't know so much about that. It appears to me that he's kinder short like in his speeches. I've been hangin' round for five or six days, and I ain't heard him say much."

"If he did speak you may be sure it is to the point," confidently added the first visitor.

"I reckon you're right there," said the other. "His speeches is brief, all right. I've heard him five times. Three times he says 'aye' and twice he says 'no.'"

"Was I done? Not much. I went to each of the men and said, 'How many of those 250,000 stones do you want?' One said 20,000, and another wanted 15,000, and another wanted 10,000. I said, 'All right; let me bid for the lot, and I'll give each of you all you want for nothing.'"

"They agreed, of course. Then the auctioneer yelled, 'How much am I bid for these five million stones?'"

"Two dollars and fifty cents," says I. "Two dollars and fifty cents," screamed the auctioneer. "Oh, that's a joke. Give me a real bid."

"He found the bid was real enough. My rivals stood still. I got the lot for \$250 and gave them their share. That's how the attempt to do Plunkitt ended, and that's how all such attempts end."

It is hardly necessary, in the light of this authentic statement of "honest graft" workings, to enlarge upon the extended opportunities that would come to the men of the Plunkitt stamp were the dream of municipal ownership to come true. Plunkitt says "most politicians who are accused of robbing the city get rich the same way" he did.

"They didn't steal a dollar from the city. They just seen their opportunities and took them."

While in the legislature Plunkitt introduced the bills that provided for the outlying parks of New York, the Harlem river speedway, the Washington bridge, the One Hundred and Fifty fifth street viaduct, additions to the Museum of Natural History and many other important public improvements. He is now a millionaire. Under the proposed order of things, with city control of everything, he might become a billionaire.

Under municipal ownership of all public utilities in New York—and in most other cities in fact—politicians like Plunkitt, who at different times has been elected state senator, assemblyman, county supervisor and alderman by his fellow citizens, besides serving as police magistrate for one term, and who boasts of his record in filling four public offices in one year and drawing salaries from three of them at the same time, would flourish like a whole grove of green bay trees.

Builds up waste tissue, promotes appetite, improves digestion, induces refreshing sleep, gives renewed strength and health. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. 25 cents. Tea or Tablets.

W. H. Kittredge.

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ANOTHER.

She called me "Jack," but instantly she blushed as red as red could be and bit her lip as if to show she meant not to have spoken so—All which I was not slow to see.

What were my feelings? Well, I'm free to say I felt no great degree of heart expanding bliss, although she called me "Jack!"

It seemed to be a mystery until I thought of John Supplee. Was he her "Jack?" I'd like to know? You see, my given name is Joe. That's why she blushed when thought lessly.

She called me "Jack!"

—T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

How He Beat Her.



"You say he beats his wife every night?"

"Yes."

"Isn't he ashamed of it?"

"No, he's proud of it. She's an awfully good penmanship player, you see, but she can't touch him."—Cleveland Leader.

Yes, No—What?

In the gallery of the house of representatives one afternoon last winter two visitors from a western state fell talking of their newly elected representative.

"I ain't been here but a day," said one of the visitors, "so I ain't had a chance to hear the old man make a speech. Great Scott, how he used to go after them trusts when he was making his run for the house! Been giving 'em pretty lively, I reckon, since he came to the house."

"Well," was the doubtful reply of the other Missourian, "I don't know so much about that. It appears to me that he's kinder short like in his speeches. I've been hangin' round for five or six days, and I ain't heard him say much."

"If he did speak you may be sure it is to the point," confidently added the first visitor.

"I reckon you're right there," said the other. "His speeches is brief, all right. I've heard him five times. Three times he says 'aye' and twice he says 'no.'"

NOVEL CURE FOR COLDS.

Healing Medication that is Breathed Giving Quick Relief.

It seems just as ridiculous to put medicine into the stomach to cure a cold in the head or lungs as it does to go out in the rain if we want to keep dry.

The fact that many people right in Rockland cough and hawk and snuffle day after day and weeks after they treat a cold with the usual stomach dosing, shows how valueless are the ordinary cough and cold cures.

The right way to cure a cold in the head or lungs, is by breathing Hyomel's medicated air. Put a few drops of Hyomel in the neat pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit and breathe this healing air for a few times and immediate relief will be noted. The medication goes right to the spot where the disease germs are located and renders them harmless in the future.

At the same time the soothing and healing effects of Hyomel on the irritated mucous membrane give quick relief, and the cough or cold is broken up.

The best evidence of the great value of Hyomel in curing coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles is the fact that C. H. Pendleton, druggist and optician, and Wm. H. Kittredge, druggist, give an absolute guarantee with every outfit they sell, that if it does not give satisfaction, the money will be refunded.

A complete Hyomel outfit, consisting of a bottle of Hyomel, the inhaler and a medicated dropper, costs but \$1, while extra bottles of Hyomel, if needed, can be obtained for only 50c.

Does Coffee disagree with you? Probably it does! Then try Dr. Sloop's Health Coffee. "Health Coffee" is a clever combination of parched cereals and nuts. Not a grain of real coffee, yet its flavor and taste matches closely old Java and Mocha Coffee. If your stomach, heart, or kidneys can't stand Coffee drinking, try Health Coffee. It is wholesome, nourishing, and satisfying. It's safe even for the youngest child. Sold by G. I. Robinson Drug Co.

That's the house the Doctor built. Thank goodness he don't get our money. For we take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea.

Mothers who give their children Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup invariably endorse it. Contains Honey and Tar. Conforms to the National Pure Food and Drug Law. Sold by Wm. H. Kittredge.

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NEW SHORT STORIES

Called the Judge.

A group of Kentucky statesmen were reminiscing past political battles. If one wanted to see the real thing in political fights, they declared, he must make a trip through the Blue Grass State during a hot campaign, and all campaigns in the state of Daniel Boone are hot.

"I got the better of a prominent Gold Democrat in my district," said Representative Ollie James, "and I extracted lots of satisfaction out of it. He was very bitter, as all converts to a new cause usually are. We met one day in the presence of a number of prominent citizens, and he began to berate me and denounce what he was pleased to call the silver fallacy. 'You fellows are crazy,' he said. 'The talk of the crime of 1873 is rot. Why, there wasn't enough silver coined before 1873 to shake a stick at. I tell you what I will do, James. For every silver dollar coined before 1873 that you can produce I will give you \$20 in gold.' 'All right, judge,' I replied; 'I will remember that. It is a contract, is it?' 'Yes.' 'I happened to remember a lot of old coins I had laid away in an ancient trunk at home. Going to my

house, I looked them over and found eighteen silver dollars that bore a date earlier than 1873. Slipping them into my pocket, I started out to round up my Gold Democratic friend. I encountered him in the courthouse surrounded by a number of satellites.

"Judge," I began, "I suppose you meant what you said this morning about giving \$20 for every silver dollar I could produce that had been coined prior to 1873?"

"Yes," he said.

"Then I produced my collection and said, 'Well, I guess you owe me just \$360, which is 20 times 18.' 'How the hell did you do that?' Mr. Garfield said. 'The accusations brought against them are rarely logical. On the contrary, these accusations have, as a rule, a little logic in them as had the claim of a tattered tramp.'

"This tramp, appealing to a kind old farmer for help, whined:

"'Wunst I wuz in a fair way ter become a millionaire, but one of these here labor savin' devices knocked me out!'

"'How so, my poor fellow?' the farmer asked.

"'I wuz doin' fine,' the tramp exclaimed, 'holdin' down a bartender's job in a saloon, when the boss went and put in a cash register!'

Bishop Eastburn Smiles.

Bishop Potter relates that on the first occasion when he visited Bishop Eastburn, Phillips Brooks' predecessor as bishop of Massachusetts, Bishop Eastburn after dinner dined a little, glancing at the sideboard. Bishop Potter's father had been well known as a stern opponent of the use of tobacco. But presently Bishop Eastburn rushed to the sideboard and got a box of cigars, at the same time remarking lugubriously, "Dr. Potter, I presume that you don't smoke?"

"Whenever I get a chance I do," answered Potter.

Whereupon Bishop Eastburn's face broadened into a smile, and he exclaimed: "Thank God! I was afraid you had inherited the detestable propensity of your father."—Rochester Herald.

A NATION OF CRIPPLES RHEUMATISM BEYOND CONTROL

The Only Hope to Rheumatic Sufferers is Uric-O Treatment.

If rheumatism continues to spread as it has in the past few years it would seem as though we would before long become a nation of cripples. The terrible destructiveness of this disease is apparent on every side of us. Almost nine out of ten of the cripples one meets had their affliction brought on by Rheumatism. How many thousands there are that are hopelessly bed-ridden and whom we never see, rheumatism, from the very nature of the disease, can never cure itself and, if neglected, is bound to grow more rather than better. If you ever have Rheumatism or are liable to it, Titus & Hille's drug store right here in Rockland and get a bottle of Uric-O. The only cure for Rheumatism. It will cure you, and it is the only treatment in the world that will cure you permanently and thoroughly. Uric-O cures by its direct action on the muscles, blood and kidneys. It seeks out the poisonous Uric acid and Rheumatic Acid and drives it from these parts, and it is only a treatment of such a nature that will ever cure Rheumatism. Uric-O and plasters only serve to drive it from one spot to another. They never cure Rheumatism, because it is primarily a blood disease, and until the blood is cleared from the poison, a cure cannot take place.

There never was a case of Rheumatism that Uric-O did not cure and you should not get off taking it because it is in the end by far the cheapest method. You can test Uric-O free of charge. Just cut out this advertisement and send it to the Smith Drug Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and state that you have never used Uric-O and would like to try it. They will send you a free sample which you can test and try free of charge.

Special Announcement Regarding the National Pure Food and Drug Law

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Kidney and Bladder Right is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug Law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults.

H. Kittredge, druggist; C. H. Pendleton, druggist and optician.

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MAINE CLUB WOMEN.

The Federation will meet in Augusta Tomorrow.

The 15th midwinter meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's clubs will be held in Augusta tomorrow. The Legislature has courteously granted the use of the Hall of Representatives for the afternoon session and the Current Events club of Augusta extended courtesy of the free use of the Congressional chapel for the morning meeting.

A committee from the Current Events club will meet the ladies at the train and direct them to the place of meeting. The morning session will be called to order at 9.30. Payson Smith, superintendent of public schools in Auburn, will speak on "Rural Schools." The afternoon session at the State House, called to order at 2.30, will be addressed by Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Consumers' league of New York.

DREAM THEORIES.

Mental Disease Versus the "Subliminal Self" Hypothesis.

The great advance in the study of dreams, as indeed in psychology generally, was made by these modern philosophers who discovered that we could throw light on mental sanity by means of mental disease. It is no pleasant to think that in dreams we become more akin to the insane, yet such is the theory that has been lately advanced, and which obviously has a good deal to say for itself. Sanity means precisely the possession of this will, intelligence and concentration which prevent us from being victims of promiscuous and disorderly impulses in the night will, intelligence, powers of discrimination, arrangement, attention, all tend to disappear. We are no longer active; we are purely passive, undergoing experiences which we cannot control. And this is precisely the state of those who, through whatever cause, have lost the key of intelligent perception, have become hysterical, neurotic, insane.

Meanwhile, for those who dislike so ignoble an interpretation and want some theory more dignified and high sounding, there exists that hypothesis of the "subliminal self," of which W. H. Myers and other spiritualists make so much use in their interesting volumes. One part of our mental consciousness is clear, explicit, giving us the ordinary materials for each day's experience as it comes. Another part of consciousness, so we are told, lies below the threshold. It is not conscious, but subconscious. The records of past, half realized experience, the heritage to us of our forefathers' knowledge or mental habits, the accumulated materials of human intelligence from many periods of history, form the supposed contents of this subliminal self. When we are awake we are using the explicit and conscious mind; when we sleep or dream we fall back on the subconscious mind, the vague, indeterminate region of impressions and fancies which serve as an obscure background to waking life.—London Telegraph.

DECIDE YOURSELF.

The Opportunity is Here, Backed by Rockland Testimony.

Don't take our word for it. Don't depend on a stranger's statement. Read Rockland endorsement. Read statements of Rockland citizens. And decide for yourself.

Here is one case of it: Mrs. James Herbert, of 28 Rockland Street, Rockland, Me., says: "About three months ago my husband was having considerable trouble from sharp pains across the small of his back. If he made a sudden move, sharp kinks would catch him directly over the kidneys and often felt more like going to bed than like working. He is a poor hand to take medicine but he was suffering so that I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, which had been recommended to me by an acquaintance and I was induced to try them. Less than one box served to stop the attack and he now thinks as I do, that Doan's Kidney Pills is the best remedy of its kind." C.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A Hopeless Case.

"He is a very disagreeable person." "Very," answered Miss Cayenne. "Even if he should try to say a kind word of anybody the effort would be useless. People would regard it merely as sarcasm."—Washington Star.

Silence Is Golden.

Tubbs—Say, old man, that was a fine argument you put up against Windbag this morning.

Old Man—But I didn't say a word. Tubbs—Of course not. That was the beauty of it.—Columbia Jester.

The "Mummy"-in-law.

Mother-in-law—Well, how did you enjoy your tour in Egypt?

Son-in-law—Oh, it was charming! And so interesting! Each time we saw a mummy I thought of you.—Vie Pour Rire.

Wildly Jealous.

Accum—How is your wife lately Miss De Mulr so?

Marryat—In a misguided moment the other day I told my wife of a funny dream I had in which I kissed Miss De Mulr.—Philadelphia Press.

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Get It Quick!

Pain calls for "Quick Action." When the sufferer grows weak and exhausted through pain only one thing will give relief—and that is the elimination of the pain. Easy to say but how can pain be quickly relieved?

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

is the answer. For almost every pain from head to foot, whether it be burn, scald, bruise, strain, sprain, muscular soreness, you'll want Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and "want it quick." The remedy's there all right. Used for over 96 years. Athletes, workmen and mothers say it's the finest liniment there is.

Maybe your turn will come next. Be prepared—25c and 50c everywhere.

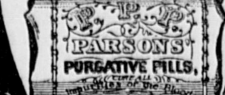
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

How's Your Liver?

A look in the glass will tell you. If your skin be sallow, eyes dull, face haggard, ten to one it's your liver. There's a way out of it—a gentle, pleasant way—

Parson's Pills

They won't overwork you nor enervate your sleeping time. They stimulate the liver to gentle action, assist it to perform its functions, help it to throw off all impurities that clog the system, and give you a good start to better health, looks, and spirits. Physicians say that Parson's Pills are all right, so don't be afraid to take them. They're purely vegetable and harmless. Use a bottle, or 5 bottles for \$1.00.



I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Dante did his best. But he should have foreseen New York's subway—New York Mail.

If the next elections do not sustain the kaiser, what then? Will he dissolve the German empire?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

While the members of the cabinet get only their board and clothes from the government, they tumble into \$50,000 a year jobs when they leave it. Look at Shaw, Morton, Gage, Carlisle and a few others.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A New York physician holds that life in the flats ruins children, and a good many apartment house owners hold that the children ruin the flats. This looks like a good foundation for a mutual agreement to keep them separate.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WAVES OF WATER.

The English channel is nowhere more than 900 feet deep. The Irish sea is 2,130 feet.

Six lakes of more than 20,000 square miles in area exist in the world. The Caspian is the largest of these and Lake Huron the smallest.

New York city has the shortest stream of water in the world dignified by the name "river." It is the Harlem river and is strictly one of the mouths of the Hudson.

STOP DRINKING!

Orrine Will Destroy All Desire for Whiskey or Beer.

A Michigan druggist, H. G. Coleman has made a thorough study of various cures for the liquor habit, and gives this as a result of his investigation: "Before taking the agency of Orrine, I went to a considerable trouble to learn about it and become confident that it was a thoroughly honest preparation and put out by a reliable firm."

Write for free book on the cure of alcoholism to the Orrine Co., Washington, D. C. Mailed sealed. Orrine costs but \$1 per box.

Orrine is sold by Titus & Hille at the Green and White Pharmacy, Main St., Rockland, Me.

To stop a Cold with "Preventives" is safer than to let run and cure it afterwards. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventives will head off all colds and Grippe, and perhaps save you from Pneumonia or Bronchitis. Preventives are like toothache candy, cold cure tablets selling in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes. If you are chilly, if you begin to sneeze, try Preventives. They will surely check the cold, and please you. Sold by Titus & Hille, Rockland; G. I. Robinson Drug Co., Thomaston; Chandler's Pharmacy, Camden.